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EXAMINER

LEE, PHILIP C

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2152

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.



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**BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS  
AND INTERFERENCES**

Application Number: 09/726,268  
Filing Date: November 30, 2000  
Appellant(s): DUTTA, RABINDRANATH

**MAILED**

**NOV 30 2006**

**Technology Center 2100**

Rabi Dutta  
For Appellant

**EXAMINER'S ANSWER**

This is in response to the appeal brief filed 9/25/06 appealing from the Office action mailed 4/19/06.

**(1) *Real Party in Interest***

A statement identifying by name the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

**(2) *Related Appeals and Interferences***

The examiner is not aware of any related appeals, interferences, or judicial proceedings which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

**(3) *Status of Claims***

The statement of the status of claims contained in the brief is correct.

**(4) *Status of Amendments After Final***

No amendment after final has been filed.

**(5) *Summary of Claimed Subject Matter***

The summary of claimed subject matter contained in the brief is correct.

**(6) *Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal***

The appellant's statement of the grounds of rejection to be reviewed on appeal is substantially correct. The changes are as follows: Claims 10, 22, and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Research Disclosure, Barrett, and Killian (U.S. Patent No. 6,438,592).

**(7) *Claims Appendix***

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

**(8) *Evidence Relied Upon***

International Business Machines Corporation, Research Disclosure, 10/2000, Kenneth Mason Publications Ltd, Research Disclosure Database Number 438161, pages 1-2

5,727,129	Barrett et al	3-1998
6,625,647	Barrick, Jr. et al	9-2003
6,760,746	Schneider	7-2004
6,438,592	Killian	8-2002

**(9) *Grounds of Rejection***

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

*Claim Rejections – 35 USC 102*

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

2. Claims 1, 3, 7, 12-13, 15, 19, 24-25, 27, 31 and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by International Business Machines Corporation, Research Disclosure, Research Disclosure Database Number 438161 (hereinafter IBM).

3. As per claims 1, 13 and 25, IBM taught the invention as claimed for rendering network addresses of files capable of being downloaded over a network on an output device on an output device, comprising:

generating a list of previously accessed network addresses (page 2, paragraph 2);

for each listed network address, determining a time to download a page and any embedded files in the page from the network address over the network in response to downloading the page and any embedded files from the network address (page 2, paragraph 2);

storing each determined time with the network address for which the time was determined (page 2, paragraph 2);

determining an access time indicator for the network addresses based on the determined times stored with the network addresses, wherein the determined access time indicator is capable of indicating at least two different access times with respect to one network address (page 2,

paragraph 2) (i.e. showing how many seconds it took for the user download a page, e.g. 60 seconds, 50 second, etc.); and

rendering the access time indicator when rendering the page identifications on the output device (page 2, paragraph 2).

4. As per claims 12, 24 and 36, IBM taught the invention as claimed in claims 1, 13 and 25 above. IBM further taught wherein rendering the access time indicator when rendering the processed network address further comprises:

accessing a list of selected network addresses (page 2, paragraph 2)

determining the access time indicator for each of the network addresses in the list of selected network addresses based on the stored determined times for each network addresses (page 2, paragraph 2); and

rendering the determined access time indicator with each network address in the list of selected network addresses (page 2, paragraph 2).

5. As per claims 3, 15 and 27, IBM taught the invention as claimed in claims 1, 13 and 25 above. IBM further taught wherein the rendered access time indicator comprises an access time rendered with the network address (page 2, paragraph 2) (i.e. a link took 60 seconds to download)

6. As per claims 7, 19 and 31, IBM taught the invention as claimed in claims 1, 13 and 25 above. IBM further taught wherein the determined times are further based on a time to render

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the downloaded page as output on the display monitor (page 2, paragraph 2) (i.e. how many seconds it took for the user download a page last time should be displayed).

*Claim Rejections – 35 USC 103*

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claims 4, 6, 16, 18, 28 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over IBM in view of Barrett et al, U.S. Patent 5,727,129 (hereinafter Barrett et al).

9. Barrett et al was cited in the last office action.

10. As per claims 4, 16 and 28, IBM taught the invention as claimed in claims 1, 13 and 25 above. IBM did not teach altering the display of the network address on the display monitor.

Barrett et al taught wherein the output device comprises a display monitor, wherein rendering the network address comprises displaying the network address on a display monitor and wherein rendering the access time indicator comprises altering the display of the network address on the display monitor (col. 8, lines 49-61; col. 10, lines 53-64).

11. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of IBM and Barrett et al because Barrett et al's teaching of altering the display of the network address would increase the efficiency of IBM's systems by providing network addresses to be display in a ranked order to minimize the time of search.

12. As per claims 6, 18 and 30, IBM taught the invention as claimed in claims 1, 13 and 25 above. IBM did not teach a network address included in the page to display within the displayed page. Barrett et al taught wherein the output device comprises a display monitor (col. 6, lines 59-61), wherein the file accessed from the network address comprises a page to display on the display monitor, wherein the network address to render comprises a network address included in the page to display within the displayed page (col. 8, lines 49-61; col. 10, lines 19-27).

13. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of IBM and Barrett et al because Barrett et al's teaching of a network address included in the page to display within the displayed page would increase the user's alertness by providing the user a notification of the network address of the web page being visited.



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14. Claims 5, 9, 17, 21, 29 and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over IBM and Barrett et al in view of Barrick Jr. et al, U.S. Patent 6,625,647 (hereinafter Barrick).

15. Barrick was cited in the last office action.

16. As per claims 5, 17 and 29, IBM and Barrett et al taught the invention substantially as claimed in claims 4, 16 and 28 above. IBM and Barrett et al did not teach the access time indicator comprises a color. Barrick taught wherein the access time indicator comprises a color in which to display the network address on the display monitor (col. 8, lines 7-17).

17. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of IBM, Barrett et al and Barrick because Barrick's teaching of colored access time indicator would increase the user's alertness in IBM's and Barrett et al's system by allowing a user to avoid the previously visited link with color indicating a slow web source.

18. As per claims 9, 21 and 33, IBM and Barrett et al taught the invention substantially as claimed in claims 6, 18 and 30 above. IBM and Barrett et al did not teach calculating an expected access time from the stored determined times. Barrick taught wherein generating the list of previously accessed network addresses with access time ratings comprises:

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calculating an expected access time from the stored determined times for each network address (see Barrett, col. 5, lines 35-67; see Barrick, col. 2, lines 10-18; col. 8, lines 7-17); and

determining an access time rating from the expected access time, wherein the access time indicators are determined for network addresses from the access time ratings for the network addresses (see Barrick, col. 8, lines 7-17).

19. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of IBM, Barrett et al and Barrick because Barrick's teaching of calculating an expected access time would increase the user's alertness in IBM's and Barrett et al's system by allowing a user to avoid the previously visited link with an expected access time of a slow web source.

20. Claims 11, 23 and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over IBM in view of Schneider, U.S. Patent 6,760,746 (hereinafter Schneider).

21. Schneider was cited in the last office action.

22. As per claims 11, 23 and 35, IBM taught the invention as claimed in claims 1, 13 and 25 above. Although IBM taught wherein rendering the access time indicator when rendering the processed network address comprises:

determining the access time indicator for each of the determined network addresses in the set based on the stored determined times for each network address (page 2, paragraph 2); and

rendering the determined access time indicator for each network address with the network address in a list of network addresses (page 2, paragraph 2), however, IBM did not teach selecting one of the rendered network addresses determined from the list of previously accessed network addresses that begin with the received characters. Schneider taught a system comprising:

receiving characters of a network address a user inputs into an address field displayed on the output device (col. 7, lines 7-20);

determining a set of network addresses from the list of previously accessed network addresses that begin with the received characters (col. 7, lines 7-20); and

wherein a user is capable of selecting one of the rendered network addresses to substitute for the received characters to enter into the address field (col. 7, lines 7-20).

23. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of IBM and Schneider because Schneider's teaching of selecting one of the rendered network addresses determined from the list of previously accessed network addresses that begin with the received characters would increase the efficiency by providing user with candidates of match URLs based on received characters without the need for users to complete entry of the fully-resolved URL.

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24. Claims 10, 22 and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over IBM and Barrett et al in view of Killian, U.S. Patent 6,438,592 (hereinafter Killian).

25. Killian was cited in the last office action.

26. As per claims 10, 22 and 34, IBM and Barrett et al taught the invention substantially as claimed in claims 6, 18 and 30 above. IBM and Barrett et al did not specifically detailing the web page. Killian taught wherein the page is implemented in a markup-language including tagged elements, further comprising:

generating a document object including nodes for the tagged elements (col. 12, lines 54-62);

generating a node for each network address included in the page (col. 12, lines 54-62);  
and

generating an attribute for each network address node implementing the access time indicator determined from the network address, wherein the page is rendered from the document object (See Barrick, col. 8, lines 7-17).

27. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of IBM, Barrett et al and Killian because Killian's teaching of the page with tagged element would increase the field of use in their systems.

**(10) Response to Argument**

The examiner summarizes the various points raised by the appellant and addresses replies individually.

Appellant argued that:

- (1) the cited Research Disclosure does not disclose the claim requirement of determining a time to download a page and any embedded files in the page.
- (2) The cited Research Disclosure does not disclose the claim requirement of determining an access time indicator for the network addresses based on the determined times stored with the network addresses, wherein the determined access time indicator is capable of indicating at least two different access times with respect to one network address.
- (3) The cited prior art do not teach altering the display of URLs to render an access time indicator.
- (4) There is no cited art that teach “efficiency” may be increased to combine the teachings of Barrett with Resource Disclosure.
- (5) The cited prior arts fail to teach rendering an access time indicator of network addresses included in a page to display that are embedded in the page to display as in claims 6, 18 and 30.
- (6) Examiner has not provided any evidence or cited specific references that provide evidence of the proffered motivation of increasing

user alertness by rendering an access time indicator for network addresses included in the page to display.

(7) Barrick et al, or other references, does not teach altering the display of the network address by displaying the network address in a color as in claim 5, 17, and 29.

(8) The cited references do not provide any suggestion of the proposed modification to combine the Barrick et al with Research Disclosure and Barrett et al and the proposed modification is the result of improper use of hindsight.

(9) Barrick et al does not teach providing an assessment of a download time for network addresses for files in a page, where the access time rating is displayed in the downloaded page with the network address included in the page to display as required per claims 6, 18, and 30.

(10) The cited references do not teach displaying access time indicators with addresses suggested with the autocomplete feature.

(11) Examiner does not cite any evidence or art that teaches that one may increase efficiency by displaying access time indicator with network addresses that begin with the received characters.

(12) Killian does not teach generating in a document object a node for each network address in the page as a tagged element and then generating for each network address node an attribute implementing the access time indicator determined for that network address.

(13) The cited references do not teach generating an attribute for each network address node in a page implementing an access time indicator.

**In reply** to argument (1): Research Disclosure discloses a method of helping users in deciding whether how to traverse previously visited web sites according to the historical performance of a web page (page 2, lines 4-5). The method is proposed where, as a web page is being downloaded, it is timed. This download time is kept in local memory, as is the visit history of the user while using the web browser (page 2, lines 12-14). It is inherent that the download time of a web page (i.e., determined time) must include both frame/layout of a web page (i.e., page itself) and the embedded hyperlinks and graphical materials in the frame of the web page (i.e., embedded files) and displayed through the use of a web browser. Web pages are known and accepted at the time of the Research Disclosure (October 2000) to be linked together by means of hyperlinks. This means the download time of a web page as disclosed in the Research Disclosure must include both time to download a page and time to download the embedded files such as hyperlinks of the web page.

**In reply** to argument (2): Research Disclosure discloses as a web page is being downloaded, it is timed. This download time is kept in local memory, as is the visit history of the user while using the web browser (page 2, lines 12-14) (i.e., network addresses to web pages that a user visited). Based on the download time stored in the local memory with the visited history of the user, a time value (an access time indicator) can be determined showing how many second it took for the user to download a page (page 2, lines 16-17). Thus, the user can see that

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a link (network address) took 60 seconds to download (page 2, lines 17-18). This means determining an access time indicator (time value) for the network addresses (visit history of a user while using the web browser) is based on the determined times stored with the network addresses (download time stored in the local memory, as is the visit history of the user while using the web browser). The example disclosed in the Research Disclosure is indicating a time value of 60 seconds with respect to one of the link, however, the time value is not limited to just one time value (i.e., not limited to just one access time). The time value with respect to one of the link must be capable of indicating different time value as a web site improves or degrades its web servers over time (e.g., 60 second as in the example, 50 seconds, 40 seconds, etc.) (page 2, lines 20-22), thus the time value must be capable of indicating at least two or more different access time with respect to one network address. Furthermore, Research Disclosure discloses keeping a running average of the transfer times in the personal bookmarks of the users web browser. Thus, if a web site improves or degrades its web servers over a period of time, this will be tracked and displayed by the bookmark history of the user (page 2, lines 20-24). This means a running average of the transfer times (i.e., the average is continuously being calculated) that is stored is displayed by the bookmark history (network addresses visited). The running average of transfer times displayed with the bookmark history is based on the stored running average of the transfer times in the personal bookmarks of the user web browser. The running average of transfer times must be capable of indicating at least two different access time since the running average of the transfer times is continuously being calculated in order to track a web site improvement or degradation of its web servers over time.



**In reply** to argument (3): Research Disclosure teaches rendering the access time indicator (i.e., time value) (page 2, lines 14-17). However, Research Disclosure does not teach altering the display of the network address on the display monitor as claimed in claim 4. Barrett et al teaches altering the display order of each network addresses (col. 8, lines 49-61; col. 10, lines 53-64). This means if an order of a network address (e.g., <http://site1.com>) is altered from top of the list shown in figure 6 to the bottom of the list, the network address on the display monitor is altered as required for claim 4.

**In reply** to argument (4): In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made would be motivated to combine the teachings of IBM and Barrett et al because Barrett et al's teaching of altering the display of the network address would increase the efficiency of IBM's systems by providing network addresses to be display in a ranked order to minimize the time of search.

**In reply** to argument (5): Research Disclosure teaches claims 1, 13, and 25 that are dependent upon by claims 6, 18, and 30. Research Disclosure teaches an access time indicator

(as described in Reply to arguments (1) and (2) above). Research Disclosure does not teach a network address included in the page to display within the displayed page. Barrett et al teaches wherein the output device comprises a display monitor (col. 6, lines 59-61), wherein the file accessed from the network address comprises a page to display on the display monitor, wherein the network address to render comprises a network address included in the page to display within the displayed page (col. 8, lines 49-61; col. 10, lines 19-27). The combination of Research Disclosure and Barrett et al teach the claim requirement as claimed in claims 6, 18, and 30.

**In reply** to argument (6): In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made would be motivated to combine the teachings of IBM and Barrett et al because Barrett et al's teaching of a network address included in the page to display within the displayed page would increase the user's alertness by providing the user a notification of the network address of the web page being visited.

**In reply** to argument (7): the combination of Research Disclosure, Barrett et al, and Barrick et al teach the claim requirement of claim 5, 17, and 29. Specifically, Research

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Disclosure and Barrett et al teach claims 1, 4, 13, 16, 25, and 28 that are dependent upon by claims 5, 17, and 29. Research Disclosure teaches the access time indicator (time value as described above), however, Research Disclosure and Barrett et al do not teach “a color in which to display the network address on the display monitor” as cited in claims 5, 17, and 29. Barrick et al teaches qualitative assessment represents the download time of web page with a network address. The qualitative assessment includes green, yellow, and red colors to scale the performance of the download time (col. 8, lines 7-17). Barrick et al further teach a browser displaying the qualitative assessment to a user (col. 8, lines 7-17). This means Barrick et al teaches a color in which to display the network address (i.e., red to display a low performance network address).

**In reply** to argument (8): In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made would be motivated to combine the teachings of Research Disclosure, Barrett et al and Barrick et al because Barrick et al's teaching of colored access time indicator would increase the user's alertness in Research Disclosure's and Barrett et al's system by allowing a user to avoid the previously visited link with color indicating a slow web source. In

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response to applicant's argument that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971).

**In reply** to argument (9): the combination of Research Disclosure, Barrett et al, and Barrick et al teach the invention substantially as claimed in claims 9, 21 and 33. In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually (Barrick et al), one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986). As stated in the Final Office Action mailed 4/19/2006, Research Disclosure teaches the invention as claimed in claims 1, 13 and 25 above. Research Disclosure does not teach a network address included in the page to display within the displayed page. Barrett et al teaches wherein the output device comprises a display monitor (col. 6, lines 59-61), wherein the file accessed from the network address comprises a page to display on the display monitor, wherein the network address to render comprises a network address included in the page to display within the displayed page (col. 8, lines 49-61; col. 10, lines 19-27). Research Disclosure and Barrett et al teach the claim requirement as claimed in claims 6, 18, and 30, however, Research Disclosure and Barrett et al

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do not teach calculating an expected access time from the stored determined times. Barrick et al teaches wherein generating the list of previously accessed network addresses with access time ratings comprises: calculating an expected access time from the stored determined times for each network address (see Barrett, col. 5, lines 35-67; see Barrick, col. 2, lines 10-18; col. 8, lines 7-17); and determining an access time rating from the expected access time, wherein the access time indicators are determined for network addresses from the access time ratings for the network addresses (see Barrick, col. 8, lines 7-17).

**In reply** to argument (10): the combination of Research Disclosure and Schneider teach displaying access time indicators with addresses suggested with the autocomplete feature. Specifically, Research Disclosure teaches displaying time value for each link (e.g., the link shown in an address field of a browser) (page 2, paragraph 2), however Research Disclosure does not teach selecting one of the rendered network addresses determined from the list of previously accessed network addresses that begin with the received characters. Schneider taught a system comprising: receiving characters of a network address a user inputs into an address field displayed on the output device (col. 7, lines 7-20); determining a set of network addresses from the list of previously accessed network addresses that begin with the received characters (col. 7, lines 7-20); and wherein a user is capable of selecting one of the rendered network addresses to substitute for the received characters to enter into the address field (col. 7, lines 7-20). This means Schneider teaching allows a user to input a character in the network address field of the browser and a list of network addresses from the visited history or bookmark can be determined and displayed. The user is capable of selecting the network address from the determined list of

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network addresses. This is known in the art as the autocomplete feature. Schneider in combination with Research Disclosure would teach a list of network addresses to be displayed along with time values of each network addresses, where the list of network addresses is determined based on the autocomplete of a user input.

**In reply** to argument (11): In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made would be motivated to combine the teachings of Research Disclosure and Schneider because Schneider's teaching of selecting one of the rendered network addresses determined from the list of previously accessed network addresses that begin with the received characters would increase the efficiency by providing user with candidates of match URLs based on received characters without the need for users to complete entry of the fully-resolved URL.

**In reply** to argument (12): In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., generating in a document object a node for each network address in the page as a tagged element) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in

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light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993). Specifically, applicant only claims “generating a document object including “nodes” for the tagged elements; generating “a node” for each network address included in the page”, but does not claim the generated node in a document object is for each network address (i.e., applicant does not claim “a node” for each network address is the same as “nodes” for the tagged elements included in a document object).

**In reply** to argument (13): Research Disclosure teaches each network address implementing the access time indicator (as described in reply to arguments (1) and (2) above). Research Disclosure does not teach network address node. Killian teaches generating a node for each network address included in the page (i.e., network address node) (col. 12, lines 54-62). Research Disclosure and Killian do not teach generating an attribute for each network address node. Barrick et al teaches generating an attribute for each network address (col. 8, lines 7-17). Thus, the combination of Research Disclosure, Killian, and Barrick et al teach generating an attribute for each network address node in a page implementing an access time indicator.

**(11) *Related Proceeding(s) Appendix***

No decision rendered by a court or the Board is identified by the examiner in the Related Appeals and Interferences section of this examiner’s answer.

**(12) *Conclusion***

For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

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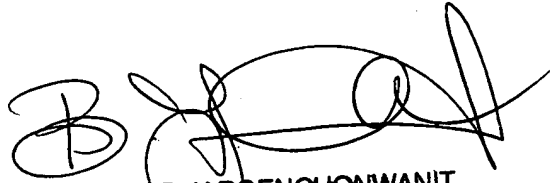
Respectfully submitted,

Philip Lee

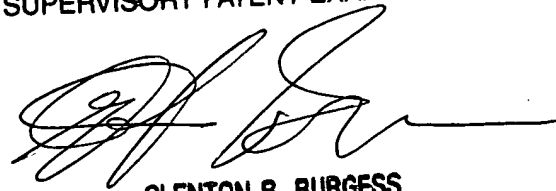
P.L.

November 21, 2006

Conferees:



BUNJOB JAROENCHONWANIT  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER



GLENTON B. BURGESS  
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